

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN OHIO

WITH A STATEMENT
OF NEEDED SUPPORT

DECEMBER, 1914

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A STATEMENT OF THE NEEDS AND SUPPORT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN OHIO.

The State of Ohio does not give to its public schools and its institutions of higher learning financial support at all commensurate with its population and wealth. Nor does the State of Ohio spend as much money in the aggregate for its schools of all kinds as other states of similar or less population and wealth.

Many persons have been accustomed to attribute this to the distribution of state funds among several institutions. As a matter of fact, all the great mid-western states support a number of institutions of higher learning, including normal schools, agricultural colleges and schools of mines, and the total appropriations for all higher education in Ohio, as compared with the totals in all other states have been conspicuously low in proportion to Ohio's wealth and population.

Undoubtedly this lack of support has been due in no small measure to the lack of a definite policy relative to higher education and to the want of harmony and unity of purpose. This lack of unity may be largely accounted for by the fact that education was in such a process of development as made it impossible to see clearly its possibilities. Since 1907 when the first statement of policy for these institutions was agreed upon, there has been a marked increase in their support. Still it can be shown that the total annual appropriations of Ohio for higher education, in proportion to her resources and population, are at the present time far below the amount spent by her sister states.

The cause of Public Education has been regarded for one hundred years as an inviolable trust to which the people of Ohio have dedicated themselves at every important crisis. In the Ordinance of 1787, in the constitutions of 1802 and 1850 and again in the constitution of 1912 Ohio has reaffirmed this stand. Our system of public education began with rural schools and has developed into our great public schools, our state normal schools, colleges and universities, until at the present time we have an extensive and efficiently co-ordinated system, rich in possibility but sadly in need of larger financial resources to realize its maximum service.

In the pages following the representatives of the various phases of public education concur in presenting a concise statement of the specific needs of the next two and one-half years, as a first step toward this larger realization. Ultimately, as will be shown, the basis of support should be a permanent one, to accord with the permanent co-operative policy of the educational interests involved.

Under existing laws the provisions for the support of education in Ohio are as follows: State tax levy, special appropriations from the general revenue fund, and local receipts. The funds yielded by the state levy have never been adequate and have been subjected to continual fluctuations through legislative changes. In recent years the general revenue fund has been largely drawn upon to supplement the levy, and that must be true this year to a far greater degree than ever before.

During the year 1914 the state appropriated a sum total to education as follows:

	Local Receipts.	Tax Levy.	From General Revenue Fund.		Total.
			App'n for Maintenance.	App'n for Bldgs. and Equip.	
Public School Funds.....		\$2,200,000	\$302,905		\$2,502,905
Dept. of Public Instruction			263,651		263,651
Total		\$2,200,000	\$566,556		\$2,766,556
Ohio State University.	\$254,000	\$400,000	\$331,323	\$110,495	\$1,095,818
Ohio University	48,000	100,000	72,000	119,100	339,100
Miami University	42,000	100,000	54,500	46,250	242,750
Kent State Normal..	8,947	37,500	48,000	156,407	250,854
Bowling Green Normal		37,500	55,285	136,715	229,500
Wilberforce	2,200	25,000	38,500	11,000	77,700
Total	\$355,147	\$700,000	\$599,608	\$579,967	\$235,722*
Grand Total for Education	355,147	2,900,000	1,166,164	579,967	5,002,278

*Inasmuch as local and Federal receipts are not counted in published statistics for state support of higher education it is necessary to deduct this item, \$355,147, from the grand total here given leaving as total state support for 1914, \$1,880,575.

BUDGETS FOR MAINTENANCE AND BETTERMENT.

The following requests for total maintenance and for additions and betterments are on file with the Budget Commissioner for presentation to the Legislature. It is to be noted that these requests include local receipts as explained above. The several Departments of Education unite in presenting this outline of the educational system and its needs, and urge upon the friends of Education a careful study of the situation in order that adequate support may be permanently provided:

		Feb. 15 to June 30, 1914.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Public School Funds.	Maintenance		\$2,542,886	\$2,562,886
	Additions and Bet- terments			
Department of Pub- lic Instruction....	Maintenance	\$173,224	502,925	539,925
	Additions and Bet- terments		100,000	100,000
Ohio State Univer- sity	Maintenance	567,240	1,414,213	1,440,623
	Additions and Bet- terments	32,765	544,000	425,000
Ohio University	Maintenance	103,752	243,586	258,564
	Additions and Bet- terments	65,000	106,150	114,550
Miami University....	Maintenance	81,934	214,222	217,068
	Additions and Bet- terments	57,650	51,125	52,900
Kent Normal School.	Maintenance	53,952	145,474	145,334
	Additions and Bet- terments	140,696	271,688	129,200
Bowling Green Nor- mal School	Maintenance	48,449	123,890	135,858
	Additions and Bet- terments	89,079	139,606	113,500
Wilberforce	Maintenance	56,442	86,299	72,466
	Additions and Bet- terments		72,925	88,177
Deducting Local and Federal Seceipts...	Total	\$1,470,183	\$6,558,989	\$6,396,051
Net Requests for State Support		\$164,698	\$542,994	\$578,594
		\$1,305,485	\$6,015,995	\$5,817,457

Under the proposed new method of handling the state funds all receipts of each of the above departments, are paid into the General Revenue Fund of the state, and all money spent must come by appropriation from the state treasury. The requests made for support above, therefore, include the various receipts. It is important that the reader make a clear-cut distinction between the revenue of the state and the receipts of the state from the institutions themselves. The local receipts amount in total to a very considerable sum, including Federal Grants, nearly \$400,000 a year for Higher Education alone. All receipts for the three budget periods to be considered by the Legislature of 1915 are listed in the following tables:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS — FEBRUARY 15 TO JUNE 30, 1915.

	<i>Local Receipts.</i>	<i>State Tax Levy.</i>	<i>Federal Grants.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Public School Funds.....				
Dept. Public Instruction.....				
Ohio State University.....	\$119,808	\$184,000		\$303,808
Ohio University	21,975	37,500		59,475
Miami University	13,751	37,500		51,251
Kent State N. C.....	6,618	14,062		20,680
Bowling Green S. N. C.....	1,721	14,062		15,783
Wilberforce	825	9,375		10,200
Total.....	\$164,698	\$296,499		\$461,173

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS — JULY 1, 1915 TO JUNE 30, 1916.

	<i>Local Receipts.</i>	<i>State Tax Levy.</i>	<i>Federal Grants.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Public School Funds.....		\$418,770		\$418,770
Dept. Public Instruction.....				
Ohio State University.....	\$330,620	400,000	\$85,557	815,177
Ohio University	49,950	100,000		149,950
Miami University	45,170	100,000		145,170
Kent State N. C.....	17,894	37,500		55,394
Bowling Green S. N. C.....	11,603	37,500		49,103
Wilberforce	2,200	25,000		27,200
Total.....	\$457,437	\$1,118,770	\$85,557	\$1,661,764

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS — JULY 1, 1916 TO JUNE 30, 1917.

	<i>Local Receipts.</i>	<i>State Tax Levy.</i>	<i>Federal Grants.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Public School Funds.....		\$418,770		\$418,770
Dept. Public Instruction.....				
Ohio State University.....	\$340,620	400,000	\$106,855	847,475
Ohio University	52,150	100,000		152,150
Miami University	46,000	100,000		146,000
Kent State N. C.....	17,894	37,500		55,394
Bowling Green S. N. C.....	12,875	37,500		50,375
Wilberforce	2,200	25,000		27,200
Total.....	\$471,739	\$1,118,770	\$106,855	\$1,698,364

The following statements of the work and needs of the various departments explain briefly the above requests.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The new school laws of Ohio place the responsibility for the administration of school matters with the State Department of Public Instruction. Heretofore this Department has done very little in an administra-

tive way in school affairs. All the leading educators of Ohio have for years advocated the necessity of a school system for Ohio, and it is necessary to base the change in the system on an administrative head.

The budget of the State Department of Public Instruction for the year 1915-16 carries a total amount of \$602,923. Of this amount \$270,000 is necessary for the payment of the State's share of the district superintendents' salaries; \$88,000 is necessary for the payment of the State's share of county superintendents' salaries; \$72,000 for the maintenance of the County normal training schools; \$100,000 is requested for the erection of an educational building on the campus of the Ohio State University (this request is explained in detail below); \$21,000 for the payment of the amounts allowed by the state for standardized rural and consolidated schools. This leaves the amount of \$55,925 for all other needs of the Department, salaries of the employees and all other expenses. The State Department of Public Instruction is now authorized to visit and standardize all the schools of the State, both elementary and high. For that purpose the Department has five men (that work in conjunction with the county superintendents) to do this work. These five men also speak at the school sessions of Farmers' Institutes and help in practically all campaigns for better school conditions in all the counties of the State. The law requires that the State Department of Public Instruction classify all the high schools and furnish the state aided institutions the proper classification on which these institutions base their admission requirements.

Each of the four normal schools furnishes one man and the Ohio State University two men who work six months each year for the State Department. The salaries and traveling expenses of these men are paid by the State Department of Public Instruction during this six months of service.

The 1915-16 budget simply represents existing conditions, and in no instance is there requested additional force; the 1916-17 budget carries the same requests with the exception of an additional \$28,000 for additional county normal training schools.

THE NEED OF AN EDUCATIONAL BUILDING BRIEFLY STATED.

Several years ago the Legislature authorized the Ohio State University to establish a Teachers' College of Professional Grade or College of Education. Since the establishment of this Department the work of the College of Education has been done in other buildings of the University and today this Department has no building of its own. Each year since the establishment of the Department of Education a request has been placed before the Legislature for an appropriation for a new building. The Ohio State University authorities and the Department of Public Instruction therefore conceived the idea that a building be built in which the

College of Education and the State Department of Public Instruction be placed. To that end the budget of the Department of Public Instruction for 1915-16 carries a request for \$100,000 and the budget for 1916-17 carries a similar request. This amount is expected to be sufficient to construct and equip this building. The budget of the Ohio State University emphasizes the necessity of this building but expects the appropriation if allowed, to be granted to the Department of Public Instruction. If this appropriation is allowed it will forever separate the schools of Ohio from political influence.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Founded by act of the Ohio Legislature, 1870.

Opened for instruction September, 1873.

The Ohio State University joins with the other educational agencies of the State in presenting the general cause and in the brief space allotted sets out some statistics relating to the University with brief comments.

ORGANIZATION AND ENROLLMENT IN DIFFERENT SCHOOLS.

<i>Colleges and Schools.</i>	<i>Enrolled</i>	<i>Enrolled</i>	<i>Summer</i>
	<i>Sept. '13 to June '14.</i>	<i>Nov. 1, 1914.</i>	<i>Term 1914.</i>
Graduate School	133	165	127
College of Agriculture.....	1,247	1,207	84
College of Arts, Philosophy and Science.....	952	999	223
College of Education.....	187	341	296
Arts-Education .....	....	....	10
College of Engineering.....	888	851	170
College of Law.....	187	206	....
College of Pharmacy.....	95	77	10
College of Veterinary Medicine.....	162	182	6
College of Dentistry .....	....	126	....
College of Homeopathic Medicine.....	....	47	....
College of Medicine.....	....	234	....
Optometry Course .....	....	9	....
Lake Laboratory .....	....	....	14
Total	3,851	4,444	940
Names Counted Twice.....	22	49	....
Net total	3,829	4,395	940
Present enrollment, including Summer Term, 1914, on 36 basis.....			4,604
Number of Instructors (exclusive of librarians and administrative officers)			
College Year, September, 1913—June, 1914.....			248
Graduate Assistants			45
Student Assistants			14
Total			307
Number of Instructors, Summer Term, 1914.....			73
Total Expenditure for Instruction above.....			\$439,109 87

Detail of above and of all expenses may be seen in Schedules C-2, C-3, and C-4, Annual Report year ending June 30, 1914, which may be secured by addressing the President.

PLANT.

Land, 582 82/100 acres valued now at \$1,603,500.00.

Original cost to State, \$103,246.11.

The original site of 331 11/100 acres was donated to the State by the tax payers of Franklin County.

Buildings, 33 in number cost total of \$2,119,523.09.

Total present value of Plant, \$5,071,365.01.

At the present date the University needs may be grouped under a few items:

First, is the need of enlarging the farm for agricultural purposes. There are certain contiguous portions that ought always to have been included and are now available. The needs of scientific agriculture require for the sake of both Faculty and students that definite areas be set apart for scientific experimentation and demonstration.

Second, this land needs to be put in proper physical condition by fencing, drainage, and farm dwellings for the permanent service.

Third, the money available for salaries should be sufficient to provide for the necessary increases to those appointed at low salaries, for the annual increase of new instructors and for such unforeseen emergencies as are sure to arise in operating an institution with more than three hundred teachers and approximately five thousand students.

Fourth, there should be a building fund. This should provide for the development of the power plant from time to time and the necessary readjustment when new buildings are constructed. As now organized the University could not economically construct more than two buildings at one time. The completion of the plant should therefore, extend through a series of years. There are two main reasons for buildings: One, to provide a home for a department of instruction; and the other to provide facilities for the instruction of students. The policy so far at the University has been to provide a unit for important departments where the highest efficiency could be developed.

Fifth, the equipment of a university falls into two divisions. The equipment of a building as part of the plant with its permanent fixtures, appliances and furniture and the departmental equipment for the use of the teachers and students, much of which is consumed by use and must be replaced from time to time, and some of which is exclusively used by the department in question.

Sixth, The Graduate School is now organized for effective work but needs adequate support. It has been agreed for years that advanced work should be done at the University. There are good reasons for believing that a well-equipped Graduate School would justify the cost in

the economic advance made by the State. The other state supported institutions cordially agree that this division of the University should have prompt and liberal support. The budget presents this item for the consideration and support of the Legislature.

The question is properly asked as to the limitations of education. In the last fifteen years the University has grown more than fourfold. Its growth in numbers has been too rapid — more rapid indeed than the majority of the State Universities in the middle West. It seems probable that within the next decade the enrollment will exceed six thousand. The standards of education, the needs of our young men and women, the development of the State all suggest that ample provision for education is of the most fundamental importance to the State.

The University, therefore, joins in a strong appeal for a permanent educational fund that shall make adequate provision for the youth of the state. This should first make provision for the common schools as an inviolable trust not to be menaced by the exigencies of shifting legislative policies. The fund should be large enough to provide for higher education for the time being and subject to increase as the needs of the State develop.

A reference to the detailed budget will show a large increase in the appropriations requested by the Ohio State University. This is due in part to the fact that medical education appears for the first time; in part to the urgent need of money for the increase of salaries and for new instruction; in part to the desire to develop the Graduate School; and in part to the desire to purchase additional land and construct buildings.

OHIO UNIVERSITY, ATHENS, OHIO.

Founded by act of Ohio Legislature February 18, 1804.

State Normal College established as part of Ohio University March 12, 1902.

<i>Organization.</i>	<i>Enrolled Sept. to June 1913-1914.</i>	<i>Enrolled November 1, 1914.</i>	<i>Enrolled Six Weeks Summer Term, 1914.</i>
College of Arts.....	511	380	.....
State Normal College.....	563	496	2,404
State Preparatory School.....	170	130	.....
Total	1,244	1,006	2,404

Total present enrollment, summer term, 1914, on 36 weeks' basis, 1,407.

In Extension work 55 classes enroll 1,006 students November 1, 1914.

Number of instructors in college year 1913-1914 exclusive of Librarians and Administrative Officers.....	69
Critic Teachers in Model School, 1913-1914.....	12
Number of Instructors in Summer Term, 1914.....	77
Total paid for Instruction as given above.....	\$119,093

The State of Ohio owns, without a debt of any kind, grounds, buildings and equipments used by the Ohio University, valued as follows: Grounds, \$541,562; Buildings, \$856,000; Equipments, \$211,100; Total, \$1,608,662.

The financial statements herewith presented have been made up with great care:

	To July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1916 to July 1, 1917.
Estimated Expenditures	\$168,752 78	\$349,736 05	\$373,114 55
Estimated Receipts	63,975 00	149,950 00	152,150 00
Needed Special Appropriations..	\$104,777 78	\$199,786 05	\$220,964 55

Ohio University is a *state* institution. Its trustees are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. The Governor of the State is, *ex-officio*, a member of the Board of Trustees. The institution derives its financial support from three sources — the mill-tax (.0135); special appropriations like those before referred to; and local receipts from incidental fees, rents, and interest on permanent funds. All receipts find their way, weekly, into the State Treasury; all expenditures are passed upon by the Auditor of State. No dollar of revenue is directly controlled by the Board of Trustees. State authority, as above indicated, has complete control.

The special appropriations requested are needed to make slight increases in salaries, to add to the number of instructors as student attendance increases, to make necessary additions to the equipments, to keep buildings and grounds in desirable condition, and to supply much more adequate rooming quarters for the women students.

Within recent years, the sum of \$159,060 has been spent in securing building sites outside of the campus. No future expenditure of this kind will be needed for years to come. Given two new dormitories for women, and proper quarters for the instruction of students in the College of Music, for housing the valuable collections in the Museum, and rooms for the accommodation of the Literary Societies, and the building needs of the University will be met for ten years ahead.

The thorough investigation of the educational and financial condition of the University by any, or all, who may be interested is courted by the University authorities. Reports, bulletins, catalogues, and much other printed matter — much having to do with a history covering 110 years of educational service to the State of Ohio — are accessible to those who visit the institution or who make request by letter, or otherwise, for special information regarding any phase of its work and service.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, OXFORD, OHIO.

Founded by act of Legislature 1809, opened 1824.

State Normal College established as part of Miami University March 12, 1902.

<i>Organization.</i>	<i>Enrolled Sept. to June 1913-1914.</i>	<i>Enrolled November 1, 1914.</i>	<i>Enrolled Six Weeks Summer Term, 1914.</i>
Arts, Philosophy and Science..	404	370	.....
Bachelor of Science in Education	.....	11	1,279
State Normal School.....	234	261	.....
Total	638	642	1,279

Present enrollment, including summer term 1914 on 36 weeks' basis,
855.

In Extension Work 25 classes enrolled 600, November 1, 1914.

Number of instructors in college year 1913-1914 exclusive of Administrative officers and Librarians....	54
Number of instructors in summer term 1914 (6 wks.).....	67
Critic Teachers in Model School, 1913-1914.....	9
Total paid for instruction as given above.....	\$106,429.83

For detail of above see page 12 of Financial Report for 1914 which will be sent on application to the Secretary, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

PLANT.

Land, 114 acres, present appraised value \$58,000 (cost, 100-acres Federal Grant, 14 acres, \$8,205).

Buildings, 12 in number, cost.....	\$660,000
Equipment	182,000
Total value of plant.....	\$842,000

Of the increased appropriations requested for maintenance the larger part is required for necessary increases of salaries and to strengthen the teaching force in certain essential directions; particularly in provision for the Summer Term, in the addition of critic teachers in Model School, and in Extension teaching, all of which are demanded by the operation of the new school law. The remainder of the increase asked for goes to provide more adequate equipment and supplies, particularly in the Library.

The appropriations requested for buildings, etc., in the three Budget Periods are to meet the following immediate needs: \$89,500 to complete and \$12,375 to equip the normal college building now under construction and badly needed to accommodate the increasing enrollment; \$26,500 to enlarge the heat and light plant to enable it to care for the above named building; \$15,000 to enlarge and modernize the gymnasium; \$7,600 for roads and walks on the campus and for grading about new building; \$9,400, for necessary remodeling of buildings.

KENT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, KENT, OHIO.

Founded by act of Ohio Legislature May 10, 1910.

Regular classes opened May 19, 1913.

<i>Organization.</i>	<i>Enrolled Sept. to June 1913-1914.</i>	<i>Enrolled November 1, 1914.</i>	<i>Enrolled Six Weeks Summer Term, 1914.</i>
Teachers' College—four year course, Degree B. S. in Educa- tion .....	.....	15	.....
Normal School, 2 year State Diploma	160	337	1,380
Total	160	352	1,380

Present enrollment, including summer term 1914, on 36 weeks' basis,
582.

In Extension work 35 classes enroll 1,076 students, November 1,
1914.

	<i>1913-14.</i>	<i>1914.</i>
Number of instructors in college year exclusive of librarians and administrative officers	13	18
Number of instructors in Summer Term.....	22	36
Number of Critic Teachers in Training School.....	5	9

Total paid for instruction included in the statement above:

1. For the Summer School, 1913.....	\$5,668 57
2. For the regular school year 1913-1914.....	24,171 43
3. For the Summer School, 1914.....	14,634 28
4. For the regular school year to November 1, 1914-1915.....	3,440 00

Total	\$47,914 28
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PLANT.

Land—85 acres, value \$42,500.00 (54 acres donated by W. S. Kent, the remainder by the citizens of Kent under the leadership of The Kent Board of Trade).....	\$42,500 00
Buildings—4 in number, two incomplete, cost.....	356,500 00
Equipment	31,406 90
Total Value of Plant.....	\$430,406 90

The present enrollment of students in residence is more than twice
as large as last year and the summer term 1914 enrolled nearly five times
as many as in 1913. This rapid growth must continue to meet the re-
quirement of normal school training for all teachers as outlined in the
new school code.

This unprecedented increase in the student body brings with it prob-
lems difficult to meet, especially so for a new school with no accumulated
library, farm and laboratory equipment and buildings. Everything must

be provided rapidly and in view of this the appropriations requested for maintenance and additions to the plant are necessary.

Two new buildings nearing completion must be equipped throughout — cost, \$34,018.00; the heating and lighting plant must be provided before the new buildings can be used — cost \$54,400.00; corridors for connecting the Auditorium with the other buildings, required by the State Fire Code — cost \$48,478.00; gymnasium to accommodate a student body of 1,000 is greatly needed — cost \$100,000.00; a woman's dormitory to accommodate 125 students will be required to supplement the limited capacity of the city of Kent to care for students — cost with equipment \$125,000.00.

BOWLING GREEN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, BOWLING GREEN, OHIO.

Founded by act of Ohio Legislature May 10, 1910.

Opened in temporary quarters September 15, 1914.

<i>Organization.</i>	<i>Enrollment Nov. 1, 1914</i>
Teachers' College, four year cours, Degree, B. S. in Education..	158
Normal School, two year State Diploma.....	
In Extension work, 24 classes enroll 520 students November 1, 1914.	
In Saturday classes for teachers in service 78 students enrolled.	
Number of instructors exclusive of administrative officers.....	10
Critic Teachers in Practice School.....	4
Additional instructors will be needed at the beginning of the Second Semester, February 1, 1915.	

PLANT.

Land 82½ acres; estimated value.....	\$52,687 77
(74.1 acres donated to the State by the City of Bowling Green at a net cost to the city of \$44,947.77; public park donated by the city 8.4 acres, estimated value \$1,680; house and lot purchased by the State \$6,060).	
Buildings in course of construction 3, of which 2 are nearing completion \$370,017.88; sewer about completed \$5,505.05. Total contracts	375,522 93
Contract for Heating and Water Softening Plant advertised to be let, January 9, 1915. Estimated cost.....	48,500 00
<hr/>	
Total value of plant on completion of contracts in force and to be let from available funds.....	\$476,710 70

Attention is called to the fact that the plant of this school is entirely new and unequipped. The funds requested for maintenance are to be used for furnishing three large buildings, for improving and equipping the farm, and for enlarging the staff of instructors to provide for the increase in the number of students at the opening of the new buildings.

The chief items in the request for Additions and Betterments are \$140,000.00 for a building for the Practice School and for additional classrooms for college classes; \$90,000 for a Dormitory for women; \$23,403.00

for walks, drives, and landscape work ; and \$3,792.50 for a barn and other farm buildings. The requests are distributed over the three Budgets so as to make the amounts moderate for any one period. These additions are necessary to enable the institution to meet the demands that will be made upon it by the schools of the section of the State which it is expected to serve.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF TWENTY STATES.

Ohio has not supported education beyond the public schools as compared with other states at all in proportion to either her wealth or population. The table on page 16 gives figures for twenty states for 1912-13, the latest year for which published statistics are available. The last two columns give the cost of all higher education including the Normal Schools per capita and per \$1,000 of wealth as measured by the tax duplicate. The latter figure is high rather than low, as in nearly every case the total wealth of the state is a good deal larger than the wealth taken from the tax duplicate.

This table shows that the average expenditures of all these states per capita is 62.7 cents. If Ohio appropriated 62.7 cents per capita it would yield \$3,080,000. It also shows that the average expenditure per \$1,000 of wealth is 43.7 cents annually. If Ohio appropriated 43.7 cents per \$1,000 of her wealth it would yield \$3,060,000.

Ohio did appropriate for 1912-1913, \$1,358,728 and for 1913 \$1,880,575 exclusive of receipts. Of the increase over 1912 of \$521,793, three-fourths, or \$380,354 is due to increased appropriation for the buildings and maintenance of the new normal schools at Kent and Bowling Green. This increase has been wholly justified and the plants of these schools should be completed and operated on a liberal basis. But far more liberal appropriations are needed for all the institutions both for maintenance and buildings if they are to serve the state adequately, and if the Graduate School is to be developed until it can attract and retain the best ability in the State.

If instead of taking the averages of the 20 states we take as our basis the average of the five states maintaining the most notable systems of education — Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and California — we find the average per capita is 71.3 cents, and per \$1,000 of wealth is 55.6 cents. On the former basis Ohio would spend \$3,500,000, and on the latter \$3,990,000 for Higher Education.

In the light of these figures the requests presented above for higher education in Ohio do not seem at all unreasonable.

During the past twelve months repeated meetings have been held by a joint committee of the presidents and trustees of Ohio's five institutions, and great progress has been made toward harmonizing the work and formulating a united policy.

	1912 Popula- tion.	Wealth as per tax dupli- cate.	1912-18 High- er Educa- tion.	Univ. and Colleges.	Normal Schools.	Cost per cap- ita.	Cost per 1000 of wealth.
Wisconsin	2,393,081	\$2,998,187,705	\$2,378,045	\$1,479,469	\$898,576	99.5	79.4
Minnesota	2,148,235	4,000,000,000	2,136,133	1,700,911	435,222	99.4	53.3
Illinois	5,821,305	6,600,000,000	2,121,000	1,568,900	553,100	36.5	32.
Michigan	2,897,209	2,078,604,400	1,719,300	1,329,300	390,000	59.5	82.6
Iowa	2,223,489	4,740,000,000	1,582,483	1,330,733	251,750	71.	33.4
California	2,577,000	5,167,100,138	1,582,391	1,151,000	431,391	61.6	30.6
Kansas	1,740,000	2,890,000,000	1,285,846	1,014,240	271,606	73.8	44.5
Missouri	3,335,000	4,400,000,000	1,201,834	792,334	409,500	36.	27.3
Ohio	4,903,439	7,000,000,000	1,353,782	1,087,282	271,500	27.6	19.4
Nebraska	1,220,000	2,353,500,000	1,100,750	776,750	324,000	90.	46.8
Texas	4,086,000	2,500,000,000	924,600	596,100	328,500	22.6	37.
Washington	1,281,000	2,360,000,000	884,165	651,934	232,231	69.	37.4
Indiana	2,742,117	1,891,602,000	844,439	689,119	155,320	30.8	44.6
Oregon	730,736	1,327,000,000	454,700	417,000	37,700	62.2	34.2
Colorado	857,016	1,262,000,000	551,136	459,644	91,492	62.2	43.8
North Dakota	634,731	1,021,000,000	528,875	248,812	280,063	83.4	51.8
South Dakota	624,658	1,990,000,000	472,000	271,000	201,000	76.	23.7
Montana	405,734	682,000,000	319,214	252,940	66,274	78.9	46.8
Oklahoma	1,850,987	1,177,100,000	566,282	295,000	271,282	30.6	48.1
Utah	394,953	641,000,000	322,772	322,772	.....	81.7	50.4

Ave. Cost per \$1000 of wealth, 43.7 cents. Ohio at 43.7 per \$1,000 would approximate \$3,060,000.
Ave. Cost per capita, 62.7 cents. Ohio at 62.7 cents per capita would approximate \$3,080,000.

All institutions agree that a strong graduate and research school should be developed at Ohio State University and that graduate degrees be conferred only by the State University. The Colleges of Arts, Philosophy and Science at Ohio State, Ohio, and Miami will accept students transferring from one to the other without loss of credit — further, the courses in these three colleges will be brought in closer co-ordination by the action of a standing committee, consisting of the Deans of these colleges.

A standing committee, made up of the heads of the four normal schools and the Dean of the State College of Education, has been appointed to bring these five schools into harmony of work, and this has already been largely worked out. In short, there is unanimous agreement that Kent and Bowling Green shall devote their attention wholly to training teachers; that Ohio and Miami shall develop strong colleges of Arts, Philosophy, and Science and a teachers' college, and that at Ohio State, all schools, colleges and departments needed for the service to the state shall be built up with the Graduate school. There is no further occasion for friction between the various parts of the State's system, and there is large hope that adequate support will be afforded all its departments.

A PERMANENT EDUCATIONAL FUND.

From the beginning the state levy has been the foundation of the Common School Fund. The proceeds of this levy were appropriated from year to year to this purpose. After public support to higher education became an established policy the Legislature passed the Hysell Bill providing a levy for the support of the Ohio State University. Later a levy was provided for Ohio, Miami, Wilberforce, and the normal schools. Legislative action reduced the rate of the levy and provided for the enforcement of the constitutional provision that property should be assessed at its true or full value. Under these changes the state levy for public education has in every case proved insufficient. The Common School Fund for 1913 was short in the amount of \$302,805.72.

For 1914 the deficiency for this fund will amount to more than two millions and the deficiency in the college and university funds will amount to over one million. Under existing conditions if the requests presented in the early part of this publication are granted by the Legislature it will require an appropriation supplementary to receipts and levy of \$2,530,000 for the Public School Fund and the Department of Public Instruction, and \$1,825,000 for the University, colleges and normal schools. Obviously something must be done to correct this shifting state of the funds.

The situation in Ohio education due to constitutional limitations is that no appropriations of money can be made beyond the legislative term of two years. If the Common School and Higher Education funds shall

become more and more dependent upon the general revenues of the state it is evident that some permanent proposition of these revenues should be set aside as an educational fund or the welfare of education will be constantly menaced by the exigencies of legislative changes. In higher education no plans can be laid beyond the term of two years and thus all wise and economic plans for growth and progress are rendered useless.

Is there any method of relief? This is no easy question but the following proposals are made:

I. THE STATE LEVY.

The present levy for state purposes is forty-five hundredths of one mill (.45 mill). The Grand duplicate for 1914 has been variously estimated but will probably approximate seven billion, five hundred million dollars (\$7,500,000,000). A rate of eight-tenths of a mill (0.8 mill) would produce a fund of six million dollars. This fund would be equal to the needs of education for the present. Inasmuch as a considerable amount of the appropriations now made is expended in buildings, the probabilities are that as the educational plants approach completion the fund would for some years meet all needs by the use of less for buildings and more for operation and maintenance.

If this proposal were accepted the total state levy including the special levy for roads and the sinking fund would be a little more than one mill or exactly 1.1025 mills. This would involve an increase from the present rate of a little more than six-tenths of a mill, or exactly .6525 mill. For the State to fix this rate under the limitations of the Smith One-Per-Cent Bill would obviously decrease the rate available for local taxing units. A partial reply to this is that the Common School Fund, or practically one-half the tax, is returned to the local units for the support of education.

The other method open would be to authorize the state levy in addition to the one-per-cent limitation now fixed by law. The argument here is the fundamental and vital importance of an educational fund free from the uncertainties due to legislative changes.

II. THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

The only other method of providing a permanent educational fund recognized as essential to stability and progress in our schools would be to set aside by law a portion of some or all the revenues now received from all sources other than the levy. Reference to the Report of the Auditor of State will reveal a detailed statement of the sources and amounts of these revenues. Chief among them are the excise taxes, corporation taxes automobile licenses, and insurance taxes.

A statute setting aside as a permanent educational fund a percentage of the total state revenues sufficient to produce \$6,000,000, or

sufficient with the state levy and receipts to produce this amount would meet the situation. The argument for this method is that for the present year more than half the money needed for education, or more than three million dollars, will come from the general revenues. To provide the entire amount from the general revenue fund would make it possible to further reduce the levy for state purposes and thus bring increased liberty by the amount of that reduction to the local taxing units. The important principle involved here is the necessity of a permanent educational fund that shall be held sacred as was the case in the earlier days of the state levy. The recent changes in the state levy have disturbed the friends of education. It is now imperative that a statute be passed declaring the policy of the state that would be held as stable and secure as the Constitution itself.

Obviously one or other of the above methods or a combination of the two must be followed in providing the money needed for education. Many students of the situation believe it unwise to have the cause of education practically a competitor with other state activities for its maintenance. A definite levy or a definite percentage of all revenues would meet the situation in a clear and simple way. The creation of the fund would in no degree deprive the legislature of its control over the revenues since the money would need to be appropriated each biennium but the fact that this fund was to be used for education only would increase public confidence and insure steady progress in the system of public education.

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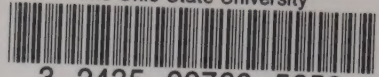
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The Ohio State University



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